BY ORDER OF THE COMMANDER
AIR FORCE MATERIEL COMMAND

AFMC INSTRUCTION 23-108

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Supply

FORECASTING DIRECT MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS

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This AFMCI had been developed to coincide with policies established in AFMCP 63-3, Single Manager (SM) Roles and Responsibilities within the Product Support Business Area (PSBA). Chapter one covers Forecasting of direct material requirements to support depot maintenance workload, chapter two will cover supportability (chapter two is currently under development). The PSBA has the responsibility for assuring that accurate information/data concerning weapons system configuration and projected requirements is provided for forecasting to sources of supply (SOS) and/or sources of repair (SOR). Single managers should place special emphasis on the customer/supplier relationship with the Depot Maintenance Activity Group (DMAG) and Supply Management Activity Group (SMAG) business areas. DMAG/SMAG support the PSBA, and are responsible for the funding and customer service involved in their process. DMAG provides major overhaul and repair of systems and spare parts while striving to meet or exceed required standards for quality, timeliness and cost. In peacetime, the DMAG enhances readiness by efficiently and economically repairing, overhauling and modifying aircraft, engines, missiles, components and software to meet customer demands. During wartime or contingencies, the DMAG surges repair operations and realigns capacity to support the warfighter's immediate needs. SMAG provides policy, guidance and resources to fulfill United States Air Force spare parts needs in war and peace. SMAG involves the inventory management of approximately 2.2 million items, including weapon system consumables and depot level reparable spare parts. Air Logistics Centers procure material for their customers and make repair parts available to support military readiness. Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC) depots and their contractors accomplish repairs and overhaul equipment and equipment components. They operate on the funds received through sales of services and products. The single largest customer is SMAG. Components repaired for Supply Management replenish spare parts for Air Force supply. Other DMAG revenue comes directly from work performed for the Air Force Major Commands, Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve, and to a lesser degree, from other services, other government agencies and foreign countries. In support of the Reparability Forecast Model (RFM) process. Single managers are responsible for the accuracy of configuration and end item data for the weapon system. Supply chain managers ensure the entire customer base is supported in accordance with command priorities and

resources. They evaluate pipeline performance characteristics, respond before supportability problems develop, identify causes of systemic NSN shortages and build command-wide, process-fixing solutions.

1. Forecasting Requirements. This chapter provides guidance and procedures for forecasting new and increased materiel requirements for direct materiel. It defines the responsibilities and actions that are required to provide an accurate forecast to the Source of Supply (SOS). Planned changes in work specifications or engineering requirements that result in increased materiel consumption is the responsibility of the Materiel Management Team Lead (MMTL) Accurate forecasting is essential in minimizing work stoppages and lost time in repair operations at the Source of Repair (SOR). Procedures provided in this Operating Instruction (OI) are based on a comprehensive forecasting process using the Reparability Forecast Model (RFM). RFM pulls information from twelve different systems in order to provide current supportability information to the requestor. See **Figure 1.** RFM is the system that will be used to :

1.1. Generate a Special Program Requirement (SPR) quantity using validated workload and individual National Stock Number (NSN) requirements for the net increase. (**Note**: SPRs will be transmitted to SOS through D040.)

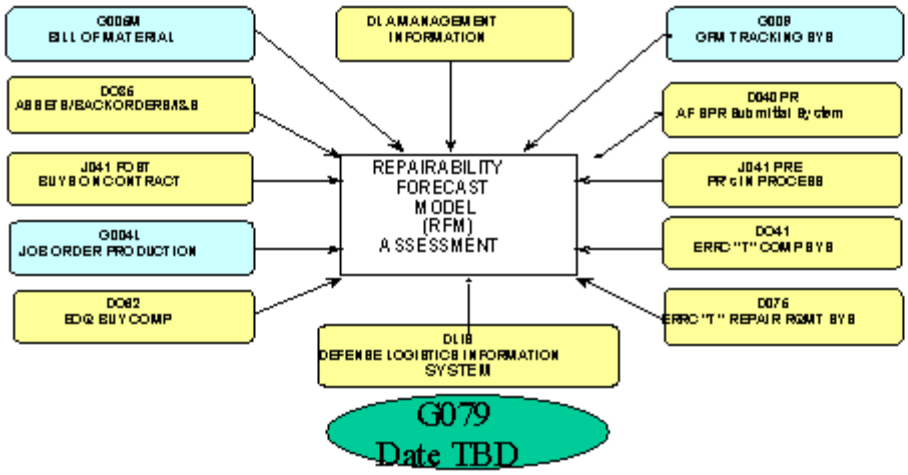
1.2. Receive SPR notification acceptance and supply status from the SOS.

1.3. Provide rejected SPR data for review and re-submittal.

1.4. Provide “surveillance” capability of the SPR through requisition and receipt of materiel.

1.5. Provide analysis, tracking, and history of the decisions made by the MMTL to forecast future requirements.

Figure 1. RFT System Interfaces.



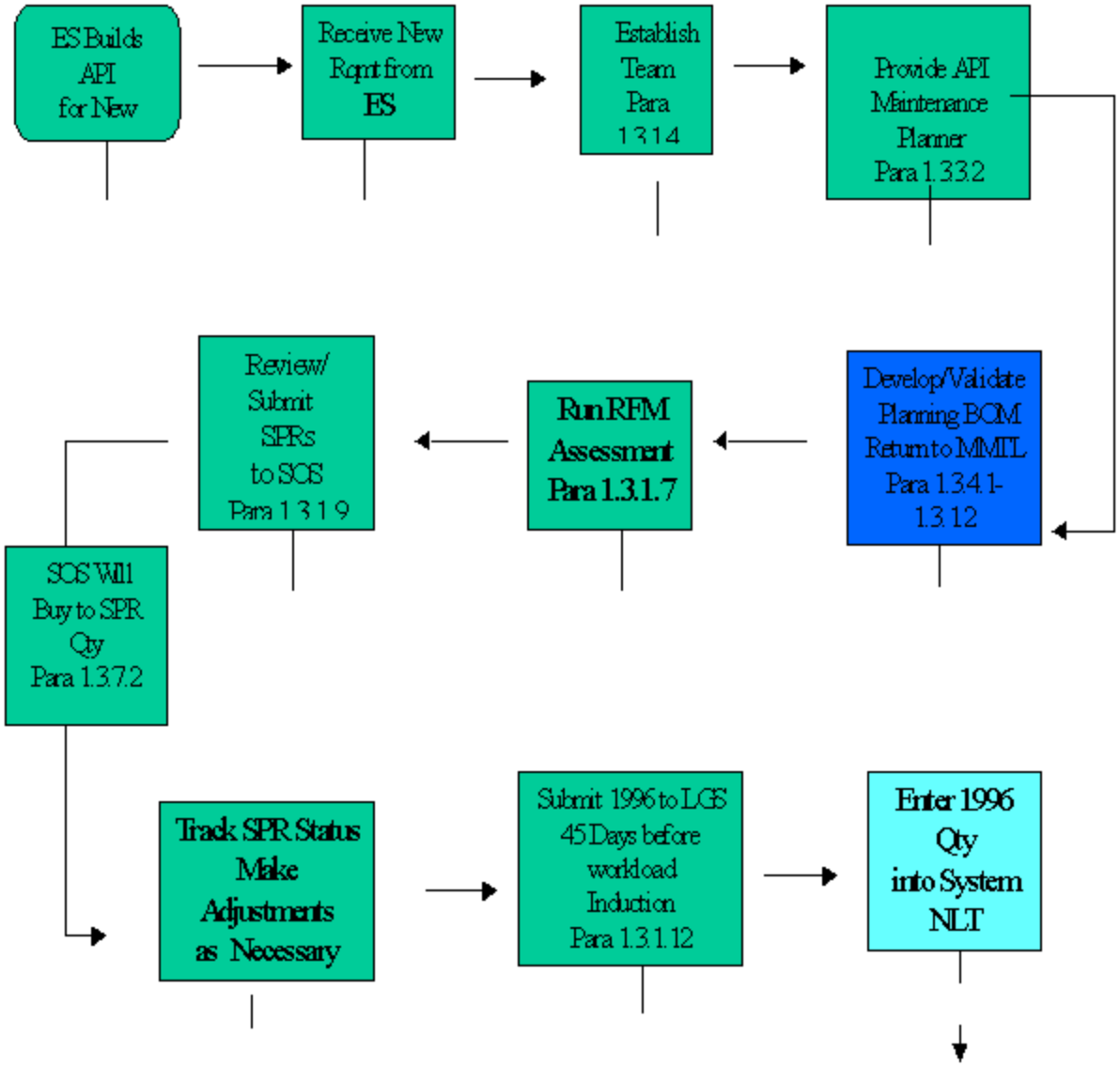
2. Prerequisites. There are preliminary steps that must be accomplished prior to submitting forecasted requirements. The MMTL is designated by the Supply Chain Manager (SCM), Product Group Manager (PGM), or Materiel Group Manager (MGM) IAW AFMCI 21-129, 9 April 1998, para. 2.6.11.1. The MMTL will lead a forecasting team. This team will include but is not limited to: Materiel Managers (MM), Engineers, Inventory Management Specialists (IM), Logistic Management Specialists, Production Management Specialists (PMS), Equipment Specialists (ES), Schedulers/Workload Managers, Production Technicians, Production Planners, and other members of the Shop Service Centers/Weapon System Support Centers (SSC/WSSC) or Contract Repair Team (CRT), as defined by Depot Repair Enhancement Program (DREP), Aircraft Repair Enhancement Program (AREP), and Contract Repair Enhancement Program (CREP) concepts. (Forecasting CREP cannot be accomplished until tools are available within RFM. Implementation of forecasting CREP to be determined.) To help prevent a negative financial impact on General Support Division (GSD) and Materiel Support Division (MSD) dollars, the following must be accomplished:

2.1. Forecasted quantities must be based on firm workload commitments and validated component requirements. The Materiel Management Team Leads will be assigned a Manager Designator Code (MDC) to be used in submission of Special Program Requirements (SPRs). (**Note:** A MDC Table will be built in RFM and will identify only the personnel that are authorized to release SPRs to the SOS.)

2.2. Bill of Materiel (G005M BOM)/List of Materiel (LOM) must accurately reflect all Direct Materiel NSNs with the appropriate quantity per assembly (QPA)/units per assembly (UPA) and replacement factors.

2.3. The MMTL is responsible to ensure that the forecast of direct material is performed in accordance with the procedures and guidelines established in this operating instruction.

Figure 2. Forecasting Flow.



3. Responsibilities:

3.1. Materiel Management Team Lead, on behalf of the SCM, PGM, or MGM, will:

3.1.1. Identify end-item workload to be forecasted. (i.e., Time Compliance Technical Orders (TCTOs), workload returned from contract sources, major modifications, or significant changes in workload).

3.1.2. Ensure end-item requirements are scheduled/planned up to 3 years out.

3.1.2.1. Requirements from DO41, MODs, flying hour projections, and etc., will be used to calculate total number of end items projected to be produced during this time frame. This total

will be broken down into quarterly requirements. (MMTL will consider total number of available spares and anticipated generation of reparables, computed in D041, during the calculation)

3.1.2.2. Work with Fixer (Maintenance Repair Activity) to ensure shop capacity/capability is adequate to support planned end item requirement(s).

3.1.3. Determine SOR and prorate share of workload to government and contractor facilities as required. If multiple configurations are involved, verify correct configuration/type of end item to be produced.

3.1.4. Establish Forecast Team.

3.1.5. Coordinate new workload with the Fixer (Maintenance Repair Activity) and/or the Seller Production Management Specialist (PMS). Coordination policy will be in accordance with AREP/DREP/CREP process model.

3.1.6. MMTL will review and ensure appropriate Weapon System Coding/Registration is accomplished during G005M BOM validation.

3.1.7. Generate net forecast using RFM. Forecasted requirements must be reviewed annually, in conjunction with budget submissions; however, recommend this be accomplished on a quarterly basis. Any changes to the forecasted requirements will be made accordingly.

3.1.8. For new workloads, determine longest lead-time component NSN to establish initial workload support/induction date .

3.1.9. Review all SPRs generated by RFM before releasing to the appropriate SOS.

3.1.10. Review SPR status reports and work exceptions as required. Resolution of SPRs rejected by DLA will be handled off-line with the ICP SPR focal point. (Ref: DOD 4000.25-2-M, Chapter 13, and AFM 23-110, Vol I, Part 1, Chap 11, Section 11W). See **Attachment 3** for DoD Status/Response Codes.

3.1.11. Review progress of SPRs against requirements to ensure support dates will be met. The MMTL is responsible for the materiel support actions until the AF Form 1996 is submitted to LGS.

3.1.12. Ensure an AF Form 1996 is initiated to LGS 45 days prior to workload induction on those items where RFM calculations show requirements are increasing and present stock levels in D035K will not meet maintenance needs. The AF Form 1996 will be submitted for input to DO35K no later than 30 days prior to the date the workload is scheduled to begin. Special levels will be reviewed semiannually and adjustments made accordingly.

NOTE:

Special levels for reparable items must be submitted to the center Readiness Base Leveling (RBL) Manager (located in the LG/FM office), run through the HQ AFMC model, and approved by Air Staff. Additional processing time may be required to obtain 1996 approval for reparable items.

3.1.13. Notify the SOS, SOR Fixer (Maintenance Repair activity), Seller PMS, and LGS of any significantly decreasing workload by letter. The letter will contain the NSN, rate of decrease, date of expected decrease, and any other pertinent details.

NOTE:

Standardized metrics will be used by the Material Management Team Lead to track effectiveness of forecasting actions, e.g., Required Delivery Date (RDD) Vs Actual Delivery, Consumption Vs Forecasted requirement and financial impact to General Support Division/Supply Management Activity Group/ Depot Maintenance Activity Group (GSD/SMAG/DMAG). This report will become part of the Weapon System Indicators.

3.2. Material Manager will:

3.2.1. Identify repair requirements. Determine level of repair requirements based upon planned/ negotiated inductions. Requirements for Government Furnished Materiel (GFM) must be considered.

NOTE:

Consideration must be given to the expected Quality Deficiency returns, the Temporary Work Requests (AF Form 206) and Job routed items that may have materiel requirements that are not identified/recognized in the automated management systems .

3.2.2. Assist the MMTL, as directed.

3.3. Equipment Specialist will:

3.3.1. Receive, review, and process Equipment Applications in Requirement Systems, Material Improvement Projects (MIP), Modifications, Provisioning Data, Source Maintenance Recoverability (SMR) Code Changes, Suggestions, AFTO Forms 22, Tech Order Change Request, and Time Compliance Technical Orders (TCTO) to determine impact on replacement factors. Notify MMTL of any changes that will impact consumption data.

3.3.2. Ensure D200F, Applications, Programs, and Indentures [API] on new or changing requirements is maintained and accurate. Reference AFMCM 66-52 and AFMCI 21-130.

3.3.3. Assist MMTL, MM, Production Management Specialists, and Planners as required to complete forecast.

3.4. Shop Service Center/Weapon System Support Center (SSC/WSSC) will:

3.4.1. Validate G005M BOM/LOM. Reference AFMCI 21-130, G005M BOMs will be updated anytime there is a change in item configurations, organizational structure, or to correct inaccuracies in QPA & Replacement Factor. See BOM/LOM Validation Checklist for additional information.

3.4.1.1. Verify Part Number. Planners will compare G005M BOM/LOM against the current T.O. and/or API database. The Planner will make whatever changes, additions/deletions, to the G005M BOM/LOM as required.

3.4.1.2. Verify Replacement Factors/Units per Assembly (UPA) – Planner, in conjunction with Equipment Specialists will verify accuracy of Replacement Factors and UPA. All work-arounds (i.e., reuse, refurbish, reclamation, and Local Purchase and Local Manufacture under a locally assigned number, etc.) should be considered in verifying replacement factors. The actual usage will be compared with the standard and the standard will be adjusted as required. Planners will adjust G005M BOM/LOM, as needed. The Planner will notify SSC

personnel when workaround actions occur so D035K demand data can be updated.

3.4.2. Production Planner, with the assistance of Forecasting Team members, will develop a planning/prototype G005M BOM for new workload supportability analysis. The planner establishes a BOM request in the G005M and the D200F is automatically queried for API information. The planner is provided a BOM worksheet built off of the D00F automatically. A "dummy" production number may need to be established in G004L and G005M for RFM to calculate supportability.

3.4.3. Review the G005M Daily Transaction Register (G005M-061) and Error Notification Report (G005M-001) for data entry errors or inaccurate information. Confirmed errors will be corrected.

3.4.4. Use Common Item Cross-Reference Report (G005M-098-QA-MCD) as an aid to refining the G005M BOM/LOM data and to identify other organizations/users of common items or materials.

3.4.5. Review the Unplanned Issue Report (G005M-099) for NSNs that were received from G004H system and for NSNs that were not costed to the correct Job Order Number (JON). This report is used to ensure against over ordering parts and deletion of applicable items.

3.4.6. Review items where actual/standard usage is greater than 100%(ex: could be the quantity per assembly is incorrect and/or the item has a quality problem). An unacceptable condition is usage greater than 100% because of material ordered for one item/operation that is actually used on another item/operation. Depending on the item and operations involved, usage in excess of 100% may be justified .

3.4.7. Review data provided by RFM reports to identify items that are reporting no usage over the past eight quarters. The Planner will use this report to determine if the G005M BOM/LOM contains items that are no longer required and should be deleted from the G005M BOM/LOM. (Note: Even though the items do not show usage, over a period of time they could still be required for the workload.

NOTE:

Production Personnel requesting/consuming materiel must follow guidelines provided in AREP/DREP/CREP policies.

3.5. LGS Home Office will:

3.5.1. Review validated AF Forms 1996s and input LGS approved special level quantities. Items not approved will be returned to requester for resolution.

3.5.2. Send Special Level Status Reports out semi-annually for the MMTL to review and make changes as necessary.

3.5.3. Ensure authorized stock levels are filled.

3.5.4. Take appropriate action when notified of a decreasing workload.

3.6. Fixer (Maintenance Repair Activity) will:

3.6.1. Be knowledgeable of future workloads and the impact on their resources.

3.6.2. Ensure G005M BOMs are accurate IAW AFMCI 21-130. Fixer will sign off on validated BOMs before they are returned to the MMTL.

3.6.3. Ensure shop floor discipline accurately costs materiel to correct JON and operations IAW AFMCI 21-130. Work-arounds that are not updated to command systems will have a serious impact to forecast accuracy. Fixer will ensure command systems updates are completed. This will ensure all demand, usage, and cost data is captured by the maintenance (G004H and G005M) and supply (D035K) data systems.

3.7. SOS will:

3.7.1. Provide status on all SPRs to the submitter IAW DoD Regulation. This status will be provided to the submitter through the Defense Automated Address System (DAAS), D040 and RFM system links.

3.7.2. Initiate buys, if required, to support SPR quantities.

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Deputy Director of Logistics

Attachment 1

GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Abbreviations and Acronyms

API—Applications, Programs, and Indentures. System designed to distribute weapon system operational program data to lower level assemblies and components. It provides for application related data, operational program information, and an indentured physical structure of the relationships and characteristics of components to their next higher assemblies.

AREP—Aircraft Repair Enhancement Program. Industrial Support to Depot-Level Aircraft Repair

BOM—Bill of Material – A descriptive and quantitative listing of components required to manufacture, overhaul or repair a designate end item, assembly, or subassembly.

CREP—Contract Repair Enhancement Program. Depot Maintenance of reparables performed by a Contractor for Air Force and Air Force Material Command (AFMC)

D035—Stock Control and Distribution System. Data received from D035 weekly is Due In From Maintenance (DIFM), Due Out to Maintenance (DOTM), Readiness Base Leveling (RBL), Stock Levels, Last Demand Date, Special Levels, Backorders, Maintenance Backorders, Reparables available, and other condition-coded assets. RFM receives daily updates for serviceable asset position, MIC balances and DLA Depot asset position. For more detailed information see AFM 67-1, Vol 3, Parts 1-5. (AFM 67-1 is being replaced by AFMAN 23-110)

D040—War Readiness Materiel Lists and Spare Parts Lists. RFM exchanges data with D040PR. D040PR is the AF database that receives all SPRs submitted to DoD SOSs. Formats and assigns document numbers and provides automatic follow-ups. For more detailed information see AFMAN 23-110, Vol I, Part 1, Chap 11, Section 11W.

D041—Recoverable Consumption Item Requirements Systems (RCIRS). Provides peacetime and wartime readiness requirements, item status (buy, repair, termination, or disposal), and on-line file maintenance and interrogations. Data received by RFM quarterly is Weapon System Application, Application requirements, Mission Essentiality Code, Program Select Code, Leadtimes, and Field demands. For detailed information, see AFMCM 171-4, and AFMCMAN 23-1. **Note:** D041 will be replace by Secondary Item Requirements System (SIRS), D200A. RFM will continue to get the same information as provided by D041.

D062—Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) Buy Budget Computation System. The EOQ system accumulates data from various sources, computes requirements, and provides management products and information necessary for the acquisition, retention, termination, and disposal of expendable and non-recoverable items. For detailed information, see AFMCI 23-105 and AFMCM 171-51. Note: This system is being taken in by D041 and both systems will be merged into D200. Leadtimes, Mission Essentiality Code (MIEC), and Field demands is pulled on a quarterly basis. RFM will continue to receive the same information from the new system.

D075—Logistic Management Data Bank provides ADP support to the Directorate of Financial Management (DC/FM) and their customers by: A. Providing Logistic analysis for ALC processes, B. Researching information management system requirements, c. Developing ADP systems as required for OC-ALC and HQ AFMC and D. Providing on-line real time cost studies. An official Operating

Instruction is not available at this time. RFM pulls MISTR requirements and repair costs bi-quarterly.

Direct Material—Material required by and identifiable to a maintenance job order or end item.

DLA—Management Information. Data received monthly from DLA HQs is head of family, DLA yearly demand, lead times, Reorder Point Level (ROP), unit cost, Acquistion Advise Code (AAC), Market Share Metric, Weapon ID and Weapon System Codes. RFM recieves daily updates for DLA asset position and Backorders.

DLIS—Defense Logistics Information System. Data received quarterly is Noun, Source of Supply, Acquisition Advice Code (AAC), unit cost, and Part numbers. Data received monthly is I & S groupings .

DMAG—Depot Maintenance Activity Group. Provides major overhaul and repair of systems and spare parts .

DREP—Depot Repair Enhancement Program. Depot Maintenance of reparables within Air Force and Air Force Material Command (AFMC)

ES—Equipment Specialist is a technical manager, who collects, analyzes, interprets, and develops specialize data about equipment .

Fixer (Maintenance Repair Activity)—Responsible for all assets in the production shop and the assigned resources.

G004L—Job Order Production Master System provides management information to the ALC Directorates of Maintenance on Production Operation under a standard management control system and agregation of data for future application, such as planning, requirements computation and resource control. For detailed information, see AFMCM 171-139 and AFMCR 66-60. RFM pulls PCN (Production Control Number), End Item and Quarterly Production weekly.

G005M—Depot Maintenance Material Support System is used to store retrieve, and update materiel standard data. For more detailed information, see AFMCM 171-152 and AFMCM 66-52. RFM pulls organic repair information and cost code monthly.

G009—Government Furnished Materiel and End ItemTransaction Reporting System (GFMTRS). The purpose of this system is to track the contractor inventory in the following catagories: Expense, MSD Budget Code 8 (ERRC Code “T”) and Investment. In addition, the G009 Sytem tracks the End Item repair, overhaul and modification of reparable items from receipt by the contractor to induction to work, production and shipment back to the Air Force. The system provides accurate reports and products to track the usage of GFM required to produce serviceable End Items and tracks the production of the End Item through the repair process. For detailed information see AFMCI 21-113 and AFMCI 66-266. RFM pulls Contract Repair information semi-monthly.

G079—Systems and Equipment Modification-Maintenance Program provides cost and scheduling data which enables system managers and items managers to more effectively manage the maintenance and modification programs. For more detailed information, see AFMCM 171-24 and AFMCR 66-21.

IMS—Inventory Management Specialist. A person that controls inventory, location, procurement, repair and shipping of assigned items.

ICP—Inventory Control Point.

J041—Acquisition and Due in System. Provides a single repository of information for items centrally procured at the Air Logistics Centers. The system maintains and processes data for contracting and

requirements activities from purchase request (PR) initiation (PreAward), through the contract life cycle to closeout (PostAward) and maintains historical data on stock numbered items. For more detailed information see AFMCM 171-123. RFM pulls PR data and Contract delivery information, weekly, from this system.

LOM—List of Material. Same as the BOM except includes indirect and direct material. It is located in Program Depot Maintenance Scheduling System (PDMSS) (G097).

LGS—Depot Supply provides logistic support required for the ALC worldwide mission. Determines and maintains stock levels of consumable and exchangeable parts required to support aircraft production and engine overhaul by the Depot repair facility. Manages the General Support Division (GSD) stock fund obligation authority. Responsible for accuracy of out-of warehouse inventory.

Material Planner—Leads the List of Material/Bill of Material validation ensuring all problems are identified and corrective actions taken to ensure long-term support. Responsible for maintaining G005 BOM .

MGM—Materiel Group Manager. Manager for commodity type items, i.e., Constant Speed Drive.

MM—Materiel Manager is responsible for managing the Air Force worldwide secondary item inventory from cradle to grave. Responsibilities include provisioning, cataloging, calculating requirements, initiating procurement and repair actions (including modifications), distributing, reclaiming and disposing of assets. MM will respond to customer inquires and ensure proper and timely materiel support (reference: DREP AFMCI 21-129, 2.6.11.2).

MMTL—Materiel Management Team Lead. MMTL is normally a Logistics Management Specialist or Program Management Specialist.

Net Forecast—Initial requirement based on future end item drive. Delta between existing quarterly demand rate and new forecasted quarterly demand rate. If this quantity is more then 10% of DLAs QFD an SPR will be generated for net requirement.

PGM—Product Group Manager. Manager for a Specific product, i.e., Engines.

PMS—Production Management Specialist is responsible for monitoring/managing production effort or delivery of components for planned organic/contractor activities.

Production Planner—Responsible for developing LOM/BOM for all new production items.

PSBA—Product Support Business Area. Those organizations with weapon system responsibilities. Develops and manages Air Force war-fighting systems throughout their life cycles.

RFM—Reparability Forecast Model. System used to compute system supportability.

RIM—Retail Item Manager participates and contributes to the efforts of the supportability team developing solutions to resolve systemic, as well as aircraft-specific supportability constraints .

SM—Single Manager, SPD, MGM and PGM are the SMs. SMs are responsible to their customers for all aspects of the planning, development, sustainment, and evolution of the products they acquire and support. SMs serve as the single-face-to-the-user for their respective systems or products. SMs are responsible for program performance and overall health of the product. Within the Air force, the SM serves as the program manager. A SM may also be a Product Director. SMs advocate and work customer issues.

SCM—Supply Chain Manager. The integrator of key processes that support the movement of products,

information and money from point of use and return, when warranted (reference: draft "Master Program Plan to Implement Supply Chain Management Improvements in AFMC").

SMAG—Supply Management Activity Group provides policy, guidance and resources to fulfill Air Force spare parts needs in war and peace. (Responsible for wholesale Item/Material Management)

SOR—Source of Repair is the agency to which exchangeable items are sent for repair.

SOS—Source of Supply is the agency to which requisitions are sent for initial or resupply action.

SPD—System Program Director. Single Manager for a Weapon System.

SPR—Special Program Requirement. A procedure to be used to relay requirements to the Source of Supply .

SSC—Shop Service Center. Standard Production and Materiel Support function for Depot Maintenance in the AFMC Agile Logistics business process.

Workload Manager—Responsible for providing Production expertise during LOM/BOM validation process. Manages the shop workload in repair .

WSSC—Weapon System Support Center-synchronizes support to aircraft schedule.

Attachment 2

CHECKLIST FOR VALIDATING G005M BOM

SPD notifies SSC/WSSC of workloads and forecast periods

- SPD will provide Planner with current API (D200F) on all new requirements

- SOR Planner will build/adjust G005M BOM as follows:

- Pull existing BOM from the G005M. (BOM can also be pulled from RFM.) If not available, a LOM/ BOM will be developed using the applicable T.O. Illustrated Parts Breakdown (IPB)/API.

- Remove all items from the BOM that are not listed in the IPB/API or do not have valid 202s or AFTO Forms 22 on file.

- Add all items listed in the IPB/API that are not on the BOM but are necessary to support production.

- Review recommended/existing replacement factor in API/G005M, apply their best estimate of the actual replacement factor, and adjust the G005M BOM accordingly.

- Actual Replacement factor will be based on issue history plus work-a-round actions such as local manufacture, robbacks, reuse, reclamation, and engineering waivers that were not reflected in issue history .

- Request RFM assessments for 2-year actual issues, compare actual against “best estimate” make changes accordingly.

- Submit corrected copy of G005M BOM to SPD.

Attachment 3

SPECIAL PROGRAM REQUIREMENT STATUS CODES

Table A3.1. Status Codes.

NUMBER OF CHARACTERS:	Two
TYPE OF CODE:	Alphabetic
EXPLANATION:	Used to inform forecasting activities submitting SPR documents of action taken

CODE	DEFINITION
PA	Request or modifier accepted. Submit requisition in time to all for delivery within the appropriate UMMIPS (reference (v)) time standard.
PB	SPR is not within ICP acceptance criteria. ICP will maintain the SPR quantity only until the procurement lead time and/ or assembly time away from support date to advise the forecasting activity of any technical or management changes and to assure return/ retention should unexpected assets materialize. Continuation of this requirement into the procurement lead time and/ or assembly time period depends solely on receipt of a requisition sufficiently in advance of the support date. The number of days for procurement leadtime and / or assembly time included in the support date is indicated in record positions 62-64.
PC	Request or modifier accepted. Extra time is required to assemble after receipt of requisition. The required assembly time in number of days is included in record positions 62-64.
PD	Cancellation accepted.
PE	Rejected. The request is a duplicate of a previously submitted request.
PF	Rejected. Remarks listed herein or separate correspondence referring to this document number explain reason(s) for this action .
PJ	Rejected. Item coded (or being coded) obsolete in latest stock lists/ catalogs. See superseding item in stock number field. Resubmit under stock number of superseding item .
PM	Rejected. Request received less than 90 calendar days in advance of the support date. Submit requisition.
PN	Rejected. Source of supply is local manufacture or fabrication.
PP	Rejected. Source of supply is local procurement.
PQ	Rejected. Stocks not available to meet your support date. Procurement/ assembly required. Request received less than procurement lead time/ assembly time in advance of support date. Procurement lead time/ assembly time in number of days is in record positions 62-64. Submit funded requisition.
PR	SPR for which a PB Status Code was previously furnished is now procurement lead time and/ or assembly time away from support date. Immediate requisition is needed to continue this requirement and to allow for delivery in time to meet support date. (See chapter 13 for requisition preparation.)

PS	Rejected. The item is coded (or is being coded) as a terminal item in latest stock lists/ catalogs and has no known replacement.
PT	Substitute item available. If substitute stock number shown in stock number field is acceptable, resubmit using DI Code DYG and submit requisition in time to allow for delivery within the appropriate UMMIPS (reference (v)) time standard. In the event substitute item is not acceptable, resubmit using DI Code DYH.
PV	Cancelled. Item has been logistically reassigned to the activity indicated in record positions 77-79. Submit new SPR to gaining activity.
PW	This is an interim reply to your request. Manual review being made and additional response will be furnished .
PX	Rejected. The item is an Acquisition Advice Code J item (centrally procured for shipment directly to user or another service, not stocked by procuring activity). Submit funded requisition in time to permit procurement. Procurement lead time in days is shown in record positions 62-64.
PY	Cancelled. Item has been changed from stocked to non-stocked by the IMM. If still required, submit requisition for quantity required, so that procurement action can be initiated for direct shipment.